NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

TWO VESSELS SUNK—THEIR CREWS SAVED.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

The ship Madagascar from London, bound to Quebec, came in collision a day or two since, with the steamer Widgeon in a heavy fog in the British Channel, off the Eddysfone Light-House. Both vessels sustained such injuries that they sunk in a short time. The crews such injuries that they sunk in a short time. The crews such injuries that they sunk in a short time. hand in safety.

FRANCE.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO PALIKAGS' AUMINISTRA-ION-PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE NA-TIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 11, 1871 A Committee of Inquiry has been appointed by the Assembly to examine into the course pursued by Count Palikao while at the head of the Government of National Defense, and into the conduct of Renedetti, the

Prench Minister at the Prussian Court, prior to the Ger-A bill disolving all the battalions of the National Guard throughout France is about to be introduced in the Assembly. The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been

bestowed Jupon Mr. Lindsay. [Supposed to be Wm. S. Lindsay, the eminent and wealthy shipowner of London.] The Liberti believes that the letter to the Pope, purporting to have been written by M. Thiers, is apocryphal. GERMANY.

THE TEIUMPH OF THE SAXON TEOOPS. BERLIN, Tuesday, July 11, 1871. The Saxon troops which served in the late war made their triumphal entry into Dresden to-day. It was announced that the Emperor William had made the

Crewn Prince of Saxony a Field-Marshal of the Empire.

THE ATTENDANCE IN THE CORTES DECREASING.

Madrid, Tuesday, July 11, 1871. The attendance of the members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Cortes is decreasing in such a ratio that apprehensions are felt as to the retention of a quorum more than a few days longer. Señor Sagasta has assumed charge, ad interim, of the Ministry of Finance in place of Moret, who has finally left the Cabinet.

The Cortes last night had a stormy session, which lasted until 21 a. m. A motion was adopted to give the Government full support in its measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba. The opposition

ITALY.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION ESTABLISHED AT ROME. ROME, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

The Russian Minister, M. de Kisseleff, and the attachée of the Legation have arrived here from Florence.

UGO FOSCOLO.

DIS REMAINS CARRIED TO FLORENCE FOR IN-TERMENT-HISTORY OF HIS LIFE-HIS SUF-PERINGS AND EXERTIONS IN THE CAUSE OF ITALIAN FREEDOM.

[FROM OUR OWN COERESPONDENT.] FLORENCE, June 18 .- One of the few personal wishes of Ugo Foscolo, the renewned Italian poet, was to be buried by the side of Affert, and many years after his death, Italy, with national solemnity, fulfills this wish. Signor Bargoni, Member of Parliament and former Minister of Public Instruction, charged by the Italian Government to exhume the corpse, which had been religiously guarded and courteously restored by England, is now urly expected in Florence with the precious remains. e body was found in the cemetery of Cheswick in such a state of preservation that the physican and barber o Fescolo recognized it as soon as the double coffin, in which it was interred, was opened. The interment of the sacred dust in the Pantheon of Santa Croce, where the municipality of Florence will creet a monument, will assume the proportions of a national event similar to the centenary festival of Dante in 1865. On that occasion Italy celebrated Alighier), less as the great poet than as the pretration is difficult to account for since Dante dreamed only of the resurrection of the Roman Empire, with a German Casar for its head. Dante never con-templated the possibility of a united, separate, independent Italy, yet he may s be considered in one sense as the founder of national unity, because he is the father of Italian literature, and because he recast and rendered universal the Italian language, on which basis a far distant posterity constructed the monument of nationality. Far easier is it to understand the fervent enthusiasm maone end to the other of the peninsula for the Great Exile, who returns to his country a corpse. He assuredly promoted the clear conception of national unity; studied, night, wrote, suffered, and was gradually consumed by his ideal for which he died. To few men as to Foscolo is it given to set such a profound and characteristic seal upon an entire nation. He created an ideal literature, individualized the conscience of the patriot, inaugurate reconstructed prose and poetry after a model which, for 70 years, in Italy, remains preeminently his own. All the prose writers and poets of this century, great and small, are derivations of Foscolo. He is, and for many years will remain, the idol of the Italian youth.

Foscolo was born in Zante, one of the Ionian Islands family belonging to the oldest aristocracy was, from of his father, he was accompanied, in 1793, by his mother, presence of the Inquisition of the State. "Die my son," said his mother, "rather than reveal the name of a single adored, he thus wrote in exile: "And among my many sorrows rises the remorse that I loved liberty and Father and better than my mother." When Foscolo first took an interest in public affairs, not only Venice but the whele of Italy was sunk in the profoundest lethargy For 300 years one foreigner after another, and several at the same time, had lorded it over the peninsula. Change of rulers brought no change of life to the inhabitants who, careless of their degradation, sought only to extract as much pleasure and as little pain as possible m the monotonous years. The American Revolution, distant lands. They were not sufficiently awake to the abjectness of their condition to react; hence their maters were not compelled to rivet their chains sufficiently close to gall and chafe.

At the age of 19, Foscolo's first tragedy, Tieste, represented on the Venetian stage for 12 successive nights, made his literary reputation. He used his influence to incite his fellow-citizens to action, and, finding them in-capable of any decisive step, he halled the victorious Benaparte as Liberator. But the Treaty of Campo For unio, the sale of Venice, quickly destroyed his filusions, as far as his native province was concerned, and he went forth an exile, hoping in the Cisalpine Republic to find liberty and the preservation of his life. This first delusion inspired his work, Jacopo Octis, which, whatever its faults, taught the Italians to live and die as freeuren. "The sacrifice of the country is consummated; all is lost," said Jacopo, who from that mement was reto die in order to avoid the shame of slavery. His love for Teresa only confirms him in his resolve. She is the lestined bride of another; his death will leave her untempted and innocent. The success of the work, in a literary new.

literary sense, was unrivaled.

University of Padua, in his inaugural address, instead of University of Padua, in his inaugural address, instead of pronouncing an oration in praise of Bonaparte, he strove to impress upon the youth who thronged around him the true mission of literature, and to inspire them with the conviction that the greatest genius ought also to be the purest patriot. Decining that Italy could only be regenerated by the military prowess of her sons, he en sted in the Cisalpine legion, was wounded at Cento, made prisoner at Tubbia, and again wounded under Massena at the siege of Genoa. Persecuted by the authorities for his political opinions, by the priests for his heresy, by a herd of petty authors through envy and onsy, his life in Italy was one long series of wandering and suffering; yet during these years he composer celardi, and Ajace, and I sepoleri. The Ajace, represented at Milan on the eve of the Russian campaign, where 50,000 of the flower of the Italian youth perished for one man's amibition, reads as a prophecy;

"And all these youths Prestrate for thee in foreign tembs, Doomed by thy will alone to death."

When these words were spoken the people were stirred as by . varning of impending danger; mothers went

and strong men shuddered. On the merrow the author was expelled from Milan. Foscolo's fame as a poet was established by his Graves, written when the Milanese Patricians coined medals for Marchesi, the cunuch singer, while they left the bones of their citizen Parini to rot side by side in the common graves with criminals and malefactors. In this peem, Foscolo strives to excite the political emalation of the Italians by the example of nations who honor the graves of their departed heroes, and he dwells, not on the resurrection of their bodies, but upon that of their virtues. This is the finest of Fossolo's peems, the work of his mature intellect. Perfect harmony of conception and form rans through it, and phantasy and reflection go hand in hand. One feels that the shadow of his two countries—Greece and Italy—was hovering over him as he wrote.

Overtaken by the catastrophe of 1814, Foscolo, despairing for his country, and resolved never to take the oath to Austria, crossed the Alps and never again beheld the country which other exiles may have loved as well as he, but certainly none of them better. In Switzerland, still moving from canton to canton, he published his finest political essay on the slavery of Italy. He then went to England, where, carcessed by the aristocracy, he launched into expenses which plunged him into debt, and employ his time in writing articles for newspapers and reviews that merely furnished him with daily bread. The importunities of his creditors, the gray sky of England, and the yearning for home, embittered his last days, during which, however, he wrote his famous Lettera Apologetica, his translation of Homer's Hiad, his introduction to a new edition of Dante, and some of his sweetest sonnets. Upon his death all his papers were lost or displaced. Rolandt, an Italian bookseller, bought ap several of his manuscripts, which were published by

WASHINGTON.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE NEW LOAN DIS-CREDITED-A TERRITORIAL DELEGATE NOT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS-NEW POSTAL AR-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11, 1871. The report current in New-York yesterday, and in this city to-day, that the new loan has been withdrawn from the market, is not credited either by Acting Secretary Hartley or by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department. It may be remembered that Jay Cooke & Co. some time ago, offered to take what there remained of the five per cent bonds (about \$250,000,000), but that their offer was rejected. It has been conjectured here, to-day, that another offer of this kind may have been received, but there can be found no good authority for such sur-

It was decided by the Assistant Attoney-General Walter H. Smith, on Monday last, that a Delegate to Congress from a Territory is not a Member of Congress and the election of a candidate as a Delegate does not debar him from continuing as an active member of any business firm he may be connected with. This decision, it is understood, was rendered in the case of the Hon. N. P.

Chipman, Delegate to Congress from this District. The Post Office Department has concluded a contract for a new line of postal cars, double daily service, between this city and Chattanooga, Tenn. The contract is to go into operation on the 1st of October next, or sooner, if the postal cars shall be completed before that time. This line will eventually be extended to New-Orleans.

The Bureau of Statistics' report shows that the immigration to New-Orleans during the quarter ending 30th ult., from all countries, was but 1,516.

An inventor sent to the Patent Office, to-day, the

necessary papers for assigning a valuable patent to another person, and astonished the officials there by having put on the document revenue stamps to the value of \$179, all canceled. The law requires the attachment of only one 5 cent stamp.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.I

The Postmaster-General has, in accordance with the Telegraph act of 1866, fixed the rates of telegraphic communication between the several Departments of the Government and their officers and agents, which have priority over all other business. These new rates are excusively confined to public business. One cent per word is named for each circuit of 250 miles or less, all the words of the communication transmitted are to be counted excepting the State and place at which such communication is filed. The rate for signal service messages and reports is two cents per word for each circuit or distance irrespective of the length of the same. The rates fook effect July 18 miles of the system of examination now pursued in the Treasury Department, and discussed the question as to the distribution of lacon in the investigations to be conducted during the recess of the Commission, which will be taken from to-day until the 17th of October next, when the Commission will reassemble in this city.

The Commissioners to-day extended the patent of Wil-lam M. Ferry of Michigan for a saw-mill.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the lawyers at the Customs Department at Albany to collect the official fees prescribed for ports situated on the scatograph and not those on the northern frontier, as and he knew it was the baptism of fire. The brethren

the scaboard, and not those on the horthern frontier, as herectore.

The Hon. P. M. Dox, Member of Congress from Alabama, testified before the Ka-Klax Committee, to-day, that the Rev. Mr. Larkin, heretofore examined, did not possess a good character in Huntsville, and that Larkin, notwithstanding he pretended love for the colored people, had had a difficulty with a colored practice, whose church he endeavored to break up. There were no Ku-Klux in Dox's section, which was as quiet as any other part of the country. The people are obedient to the laws, and peace and prosperity prevailed. He was examined on the subject of miscogenation on the part of white men and black women, and said the community abhorred and would not tolerate any person known to be guilty of such practices. He would be scouted and condemned in respectable society. The witness was examined for more than four hours.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS. Washington, July 11.-The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Carrency, showing the conditions of the National Banks at the close of business. Saturday, the 10th of June, shows the following

ng other items:	
Loans and discounts	4785,361,087
Bonds to secure circulation	357,138,950
Bonds to secure deposits	15,200,500
Bonds and securities on hand	
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	
Specie	19,842,946
Three per cent certificates	13,000,000
Capital stock Surplus fund	98,009,000
Undivided profits	
National Bank notes outstanding	

bilities at the same amount. Number of banks, 1,722. The above is exclusive of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, the report from which is not yet received.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Syracuse, July 11. - The State Temperance society closed its semi-annual meeting in this city this evening. About 75 delegates, representing all sections of the State, were present. Judge Horace E. Smith of Fulolutions was reported by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck. D. D., Chairman of the Committee, and discussion was continued till late in the evening. A long and animated discussion took place on the resolution expressity sympathy for the principles and objects of the State Council of Political Reform, including temperance and other principles of reform. The ground of opposition was that this Council was opposed to sectarian appropriations by the State, and an indorsement of the Council would shall out the Roman Catholic temperance societies from cooperation with the State Traperance Society. The resolution was finally withdrawn. A resolution was adopted, calling for the appointment of a Committee to mye upon the Legislature the passage of a law providing for local prohibition, giving to each town the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquois. H. S. McCollum of Utica, was made Chairman of such Committee, A resolution was also adopted leadering the thanks of the Society to the Republican Sociators who unanimously, and the Republican Assembly men who almost unanimously voted in the Legislature last Winter for the principle of local prohibition. The sentiment of the meeting was opposed to separate political action on the part of temperance men. Peck, D. D., Chairman of the Committee, and discu

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

.... Several persons were injured in Philadelphia a Mooday by a best of Texas saids that stampeded through the afreets. John Marwaski, a cigar maker, who has a feely in this city, died in Boston yesterday from taking oil of claves

On Saturday last Alonzo Phillips and Norris Solicitor Worrell of Philadelphia, under to-

tions from the Cite Councils, is about to enter suits against the of the Tax Receiver's Office who are behindhand in their accounts effects are s. 1.1 to consumt to over \$100,000. . The mutilated body of a man was found on Pennsylvana Kalinat teset at West Philadelphia yesteday. The ming works were writen on the sand near where the body was it. James Davis, hera in 1833, without friends, desiliate, and

Lived of living."

In the case of Mrs. Fair, under sentence of death is San Francisco for the murder of Albert P. Crittenden, an appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court, and a writ of supersedent issued. The appeal will be beard in Outcher. There is no likelihood of the care cutter being indicate the lat of January.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

SIXTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

REMARKABLE REQUESTS FOR PRAYER - MR. SEARCES NARRATES HIS EXPERIENCE OF SANCTIFICATION — LIMITED REMARKS — A RAMBLING SERMON BY MR. INSKIP—TWENTY-FIVE CONVERSIONS AT ONE SESSION.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 9.—The ministers, secting of Saturday, at 6 p. m., was, as usual, full of in. terest. The ministers themselves seem greatly to enjoy hearing each other's experiences. The only drawback to these sessions is the apparent inability of the speak ers to condense what they have to say. Being limited to three-minute speeches, by far too many of them use up two minutes and a half in unnecessary prelimit Now and then one gets up all loaded and primed, with aim assured, fires straight at his mark, says "Amen," and is through. One Scotch Presbyterian said that he had once obtained sanctiffcation, but had lost it within 24 hours. Another had found himself obliged to give up croquet, having been convinced that Satan lucked in balls and mallets. An old-fashioned man declased himself "saved from head to foot." If a man struck him on one cheek he could give him the other "and a God bless him all the way down to the end of it." One had been prayerful from th age of 4 to 30, and under conviction all the time. As autobiographies seemed to be getting too comm Brother Eddy said he should not enter upon the arithmetical, geographical, historical, or biographical account of his experience. He might say something about the grammar of it. It was of the active kind, indicative mood, and possessive case. After his conversion, having cut the last land-line and shoved out, he shouted to the moon, to the stars, and to the very stones for joy, But he lost it afterward, being tempted to keep still about it. But "God had set him up in business again, and now he was hidden in the blood of Jesus."

The 8 p. m. service was characterized by peculiar interest. An old-fashioned melody was sung with a power and grandeur even as one rarely hears twice in a lifetime. Some remarkable requests for prayer were read by Mr. Hughes; for a wife beloved; for an inebriate brother, just recovered from delirium tremens; for an Episcopalian; for a melancholy man, who has not spoken to a human being in four years. Another remarkable feature of the evening was the experience of the Rev. Mr. Searles, given by himself. He took as a text, "May the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly." This doctrine of holiness was known in all the churches. The belief of it in the Methodist Church, however, was peculiar, in respect to the brevity of the time in which this blessing may be realized. Nothing less than entire sanctification comes up to the Bible standard. Both the Old and New Testament teach it. He never knew any body to be sanctified at the time of conversion. Th text suggested partial sanctification at conversion. This sing is sought upon the basis of justification by faith. After conversion he had entered the ministry, and had from time to time sought this higher state. He finally settled down to the conviction that he had made a mistake in supposing it to be an attainable condition, and that conversion comprised all. He looked upon Perfectionists as honest, but greatly mistaken in their views. He believed the substance of it all to be reclamation from a state of backsliding. He was thus led to criticise this matter severally, and the word 'sanctification" becamewery unpleasant to him. He was conscious, however, of a need in his own soul. God blessed his work abundantly, and that tended to confirm him in his theory. For the past year he had been con-scious of possessing a large degree of the carnal nature. He tried to fight it down and still stick to his theory During a remarkable revival in his church last Winter he had prayed much, for he felt his founda-dation giving way. He resolved to follow God's It soon proved to be in the direction of California with a camp-meeting association. started on the 6th of May and mustered at Omaha. The mountains told him something was in store for him, but this way." The cordial greeting was a comfort to him. He did not know what a cold shoulder might have done. He resolved to do just what was proposed went down on his knees a seeker, consecrated himself to God deliberately. Brother Inskip asked such as could say Jesus was their present Savior to stand up. He stood up, but he felt that there was something more than that in sanctification-" There's more than faith, friends; don't stop there." He prayed and waited, and wrestled and an experience it was! He felt that he must have the gospel of peace. He felt that he would rather die than fail of the blessing. Then he felt himself going down, down, until he was nothing, and all he said was Jesus, us! He felt God's plowshare go !through his heart

and root all sin out. Then he felt himself filling up,

spoke low-he could not have borne more. " Now, bro-

He never knew the meaning of the word "Brother" be

fore. It is suggestive of Jesus and heaven. He could

far away land can never be broken. Could his brethren wonder that he exhorted them to get this blessing! He,

bimself was the happiest man they ever saw. He be sought them to be men for God wholly. Sanctification

was the only thing. It alone would save the Church in the conflict with the devil and Romanism. He was listened to with profound attention. The silence was perfect, all attention being absorbed by the story so simply yet so powerfully narrated. The Sunday morning "love-feast" was held in the Tabernacle, on acount of the threatening aspect of the clouds. The Rev. Wm. McDonald presided. There were hundreds of people desirous to speak, and but two hours to do it in. To have to engineer such a mass of souls-such a variety of temperaments-was enough to appal a timid man, Mr. McDonald said that to save such precious time he hoped not once to hear from anybody "20 years ago." "Let the past go. Speak only of the present. Those [who wish to testify will raise a hand." The Tabernacle was filled, and everybody seemed to have a hand up. Testimonies began, some very brief and others going off into the "20 years ago" style. It is always interesting to watch Mr. McDonald's face. It is a most exquisite interpreter of what is said, and on this particular morning it expressed a variety of thoughts. Many testimonies like these for lowed: "Christ has made my heart white as snow; "Praise the blood of the Lamb;" "Salvation by love is the greatest;" "I live not, but Jesus liveth within me; "I feel no cross-currents in my breast;" "I am at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in my right mind; I am abiding under the shadow of the Almighty wing, and find sweet rest." "I am conscious of this mortality dying daily, and the spiritual rising daily;" "It used to be very hard to get up for Jesus. It was like a resurrection. Now it is difficult to sit down;" "For 23 years I was in the vailey. I am in it now, but it is on the mountain top;" "My motto is Holiness, Happies, Heaven;" "Last night Christ saved me from secret and practical insidesity:" "I feel like a stream of water." Sister Smith said that "I feel like a pure had wondered why Christ did not sanctify when He converted. Then she considered that Jesus had not made the blind man to see at one touch. At first he saw men as trees walking, and afterward with perfect vision. She clapped and stirred up the people to demonstration as usual. Mr. McDonald begged them not to clap. It might do for a political demonstra-tion—religious people should behave differently. A wo-man said she was converted in a Presbyterian school-

nouse, haptized in a barn, and samelified in the woods Mrs. Inskip sang a very sweet melody. A Roman Catholic woman lay on the ground in agony of prayer, pleading for the Catholics. "Christ can save even the Catholic," was the burden of her cry. The time having expired, it was suggested that such as had not spoken rise. Hundreds rose; 340 had spoken. Between love-feast and the regular morning service, while the congregation was waiting in the Tabernacle, the rain came down in a sudden spasm, darting through the canvas as if had been a sieve. "Gen." Inskip preached, with great reluctance, he said. He rambled. A Congregationalist at my elbow says that rambling is the birthright of all Methodist preachers. He thought that people who came in a captions spirit would find food enough. If they are it, he thought they would feel the worse for it afterward. Better feel willing to be taught. Any man making a profession of religion is required to live a holy life. Anything less forfeits justification. Some seemed constituted by nature to be religious. Others seemed like what he had read about in THE TRIBUNE'S report of this meeting the other duy—as if they had come "head first from the

planetary spaces" charged with evil. There was a great deal of preposterous nonsense about dress. He believed in a variety of costumes. Good taste demanded it. The same cut of coat or shape of bonnet did not become every man or woman. He abominated excess in fashion. He didn't want any long-faced goditness. The less religion you have, the harder it is to keep it. God is in a hurry. The priests at St. Albans sit around their altars in their linen and silken robes, while thou ands are going to hell. We can't afford to worship God in high comedy. He wouldn't care a great for Methodism if it were not composed of converted men. We needed a living Christ in lieu of symbols. Science is working against revelation. As the Lord liveth, we want heavy artillery. A dark cloud is gathering in the West. Chinese wealth, Chinese ulture, Chinese refinement, Chinese superstition, have taken hold of the best part of San Francisco. They come by thousands, and are still coming. Mormonism is the most abominable of all hideous iniquities-iniquity of the hugest kind. If Utah is to be redeemed, it must be through women. He didn't want to offend anybody,

but Romanism had more control than Satan.

During the preliminary remarks of the afternoon

service, held in the grove, the Rev. Dr. Porter of New-York said: "When men are wholly sanctified, they need no discipline to keep them out of the theater, and have no inclination to dance. Why I Because they have something better in a religion of happiness. It seems to The Rev. Alfred Cookman preached. He said that Paul was a man of one idea; a complete symmetrical idea. He was probably the best tent-maker in Corinth, and yet his craft was only a part of his Christianity. Holiness to the Lord was incribed on all his tools. Mr. Cookman occasionally shot above his audience, and in a few instances began illustrations which he failed to finish. He preached not so well as usual, owing to bodily illness. During the after noon a meeting, conducted by Mr. Little, in the avenue near the fountain, resulted in the conversion of 25 persons. It was an improvised affair, and many knelt in the mud or on the straw. At the minister's meeting, Pastor Hedstrom prayed with great pathos and richness of phraseology. Between 200 and 300 ministers were present. Mr. Inskip led. He was giad religion had n't made him sour. It made him so confiding in other people, everybodyllooked good to him. His brethren could each have two minutes to talk. When this time was up, instead of doing anything so profane as rapping on the table, would sing. The eldest member but one of he Troy Conference said that after his conversion, a soman had urged him on to "sanctification," but he surned away in disgust at being advised by a woman. Reckon you hadn't been converted, brother," was in terpolated. The most touching speech was made by a radiant-faced lad of 12 or 14 years. He was one of the afternoon converts. He touched every heart. Mr. Graves, from the Baptist Conference of the United States. embraced Warrior Inskip with tears in his brown eyes. A minister from Syracuse, who called him-self a "little one," didn't mean to allow banner of Christian holiness to trail in

the banner of Christian heliness to trail in the dust. A Providence parson had come to meeting in a bad shape, but had been righted about. A Troy man couldn't wait to carry the good news home, but had written it. Another told how he had received the "baptism of fire" in a corn field. Mr. McDonald doubted if ever a greater assemblage of people, who enjoyed the fullness of Christ, had been brought together since Pentecost. During the prayer that followed. Mr. Inskip seemed to be sending up dispatches surreptitiously: "O. Lord, bless this ministry." "The salvation of 10,000 is wrapped up here." The Sunday evening service was listened to by an immense congregation. The Rev. C. Munger of Maine preached on the development of sanctification, both in Judaism and Christianity. A season of great demonstration followed. The whole ground was turned into an "aitar." Mr. Inskip cheered them on, while above all the tumult his own war-cry rung sonorously. The

il the tumult his own war-cry rung sonorously. SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EAGERNESS OF THE PEOPLE TO GO FORWARD AND "RECEIVE THE BLESSING"—MRS. BOARD-MAN'S SEASIDE EXPERIENCE—HOW A METH-ODIST TURNED THE GUNS OF THE BAPTISTS The number of people on the ground to-day sensibly smaller than for any three previous days. The meeting this morning at five o'clock was largely attended. The Rev. L. B. Dunn presided. A woman who had received a blessing, but was in doubt as to its being the kind she sought, was comforted by the passage of scripture, "If ye ask a fish, will be give you a stone !" A German, in broken English, wanted this blessing. A man described the room in which he was when converted as like a flame of fire. He felt "as pure and happy as an angel in heaven." Another man said he had had a devil east out of him. It was love of alcohol. But he had such a wall of darkness about him that he did not know whether he was saved or not. One who had come 500 miles—from the battle-field of Antietam—spoke with eager vehemence. The request was made that "all who wanted to get into the pool should come into the altar." They bounded from all quarters of the Tabernacle, with eagerness. The spontaneity of this movement was remarkable. After prayer, those who had "received the blessing" were requested to give testimony. Thirty or more testified. One woman asked for prayers for the conversion of her only son—all she had left in this world. If he should be converted, she thought she conled go to heaven beddily. R. Pearsail Smiths of Philadelphia said that one moment of complete consecration would do more for souls was when converted as like a flame of fire. He felt "as not express it. The bond of brotherhood formed in that moment of complete consecration would do more for souls than years of struggle. At the beginning of the morning service, Elder Inskip warned the people against incrdinate exuberance of feeling, but their exhilaration might be misapprehended. "We may shout and weep, but not laugh in our glory." Among the requests for prayers was one for an editor grown gray in sin; for a ayman "whose wealth and culture are in advance of is piety." Father Coleman preached about sanctification; for that matter, all the preachers do. One hears of little else. Chaplain McCabe sang a ballad. This afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a spirited meeting was held in Dr. Boardman's tent. Remarks were made by R. Pearsall Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Boardman. Mrs. Boardman, to illustrate her religious experience, said that once in very great unrest she went to the senside. In going in the surf to bathe, she tried to hold to the ropes, out could not. On the second day she fainted. the third, a strong man took her far out, lifting her above the breakers, and obliging her to be entirely dependent upon him. She had been brought up to believe that it was not right for women to speak in church. Only within a few months had she done so. The Lord put the words into her mouth. He kept her very restful. She had no "ups and downs." A Mr. O'Blennis consumed the largest part of the hour. Among the requests for prayers read prior to the preaching this afternoon, was one for the President of the United States, which elicited hearty Amens; one for a sick child on the ground; one for the members of the press. The sermon this afternoon was by Dr. Levy, a Baptist divine. He dweit upon the little we know of John the Baptist, who spent 30 years in the wilderness and two years in the dark prison of Herod. He preached selfyears in the dark prison of Herod. He preached sendenial, and yet there was a strong fascination about his discourses. In sorrow, friendlessness, and by a painful death, he closed a life of usefulness. Dr. Levy gave something of his own experience, the described his exertions for many years in the pulpit. "My constant complaint was 'O, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death! Mr. Purdy, a Methodist revivalist, in February last, was holding meetings in the Methodist Church, near mine. He was described as a rough, coarse man, but now I deem him the sweetest, gentlest of then. I was uneasy, and asked myself 'what makes these people so happy,' My heart began to thirst and yearn for this happiness. My edurch, without a dissenting voice, consented to his coming to preach for a week. He did so, captured our guns and turned them against us. All night long I laid awake with my new-found peace. The Holy Spirit took me in His arms and comforted me. He who had before been my reprover was now my comforter. I was sleepless, and ny friends became anxious about me. I said to Jesus, 'Let me sleep,' and I straightway slept until late next morning. I am intensely satisfied with God to-day, and that has been the case ever since."

Dr. Levy is a fluent speaker, with an agreeable voice and excellent caunciation. Dr. Eddy of Philadelphia delivered a remarkably fine address at the close of Dr. Levy's sermon. enial, and yet there was a strong fascination about his

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. The Canal Board is in session in Saratoga. Reports concerning the British hop crop are

A Havana dispatch states that Gen. Ceballino John S. Wolf has brought suit in the U.S. Court of St. Louis to recover \$200,000 from the St. Louis and a Railroad for non fulfilment of contract.

Jefferssonville and Indianapolis Railroad, including the Madison branch, paying six per cut interest on the capital stock.

The British bark Norton of St. John's, from Breinen for New-Orleans, ran ashore on Loc Key on the 10th list. Six was assisted of by the cutter Resolute. It is thought the vessel is badly

TAMMANY'S SURRENDER.

THE POLICE ORDER REVOKED.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S TARDY ATTEMPT TO RESCUE TAMMANY FROM THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE BLUNDER OF MAYOR HALL.

At 121 o'clock this morning, President Smith, Mayor Hall, and Superintendent Kelso returned to Police Headquarters. The representatives of the Press were called into the Superintendent's room, and informed that the Police Order No. 57 had been revoked, and that a proclamation would be issued by the Governor this morning, assuring the Orangemen that they should receive the amplest and fullest protection that could be afforded by the military and civic authorities. Gov. Hoffman will be at Police Headquarters to-day, acting in conjunction with the city authorities for the enforcement of order. Neither President Smith or the Superintendent had received information whether or not the Orangemen had altered their determination not to

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was received at THE TRIBUNE Office at 1:45 this morning:

By John T. Hoffman, Governor. A PROCLAMATION.

Having been only this day apprised, while at the Captol, of the actual condition of things here with reference to proposed processions to-morrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither im-

mediately, I do make this proclamation. The order heretofore issued by the Police authorities in reference to said processions having been duly revoked, I hereby give notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to assemble and march in peaceable procession in this city to morrow, the 12th inst., will be permitted to do so. They will be protected to the fullest extent possible by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on applica-tion to me at my headquarters (which will be at Police Headquarters in this city) at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such assemblage or procession except by authority from me; and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace, and to put down, at all hazards, every attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens, of every race and religion, to unite with me and the local authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State. Dated at New-York, this eleventh day of July, A. D.,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN. By the Governor: John D. Van Buren, Private Secretary.

A TEMPEST OF INDIGNATION.

THE PUBLIC AROUSED-VOICE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS-WHAT THE ORANGEMEN

A struggle for civil rights has suddenly grown out of the attempt of our city, authorities to re-press the Orangemen. The excitement of war times is the only parallel to the storm of indignation aroused in the community by the denial to a small band of Irish Protestants of the right to make a public demonstration, with such banners and music as may please them, in a time of profound peace. Every instinct for Americans, habituated to a freedom often approaching license, is aroused in protest against the proposed abridgment of the rights of a portion of our citizens, and the attitude of the civil authorities is universally declared to be that of base surrender to the mob, which has for two weeks been in existence, holding secret meetings, equipping itself with arms, listening to inflammatory speeches, and deflantly threatening to carry out its murderous purposes. The priesthood has pleaded for peace, but confessed that the spirit of violence was breaking over the bounds of Church influence. Good citizens, taught by the exigencies of the war, expected to see ample preparations made for promptly crushing the mob element which has more than once disgraced this metropolis. To their amazement, however, they found, with the dawn of yesterday that the chiefs of the City Government had hoisted the white flag. It seemed like the treacherous surrender of a powerful municipality into the hands of its enemies. The act could be interpreted in but one way-Tammany

Fifth Avenue Hotel, where crowds of sharp traders assemble at short notice, and in great excitement, when anything occurs to affect stocks, and gold, and merchanlise. But the old-fashioned quiet folks, both rich and poor, took the occurrence deeply to heart, and the furher they were away from the excitements of the city the more profound was their feeling. Among the palaces of the Protestant aristocracy, in the little by-streets where devout Methodists congregate, all day sad hearts were brooding over what they naturally consider a blow at religious liberty.

An incident that occurred in Exchange-place, in front of the First National Bank, at 10 a. m., illustrates well the feeling manifested among business men. A tall, fine looking man there harangued the crowd, holding his hat in one hand, and in the other a marked copy of a daily ewspaper. He spoke forcibly against the Mayor, and in thunder tones challenged the Hibernians of this or any other city to interfere with the parade. "I stand here to-day, gentlemen," said he, "as an American citizen, and, as such, I believe in equal rights for one and all, irrespective of nationality or religion. If one society has a right to parade in the public thoroughfares, then others have the same prerogatives. The Catholics of New-York have sounded the toesin of war, and let it be on their own heads." Anger was expressed by many of

the wiser Catholics, also, at this infringement of liberty. There are down-town merchants whose patriotism and eligion are rather a matter of tradition. At such a time even, these pause in astonishment, join the popular indignation, and exclaim with enthusiasm "Where, then, Sir, are our civil, political, and religious liberties!" be fore they resume their work. Very few of those who were most indignant seemed to care much about the Orange controversy per se; and the fact was generally deplored that the Protestant Irish had undertaken to revive the old feud. There was a widespread conviction expressed that there would be very important re sults from this week's work-some even predicted the revival of the Know-Nothing party. So hard is it for men who do not understand the first principles of human liberty to appreciate the feelings of those who do, that many Hibernians expressed great surprise that Americans should feel so indignant at their attempt to suppress the Orangemen.

INDIGNATION OF THE BANKERS AND MER-CHANTS.

The pusillanimous surrender of the Tammany authorities to the mob element was the theme of conversation among business men at all points down-town. The indignation was deep-toned and apparently unanimous. Everywhere were heard expressions of angry feeling at the shameful weak-ness of the City authorities. In the midst of business men stopped to receive floating fragments of news in regard to the movements of the factions or the dispositions made by the authorities in view of a possible riot, and to inveigh against the flag rant violation of every true American's sense of freedom and fair play. It was said that "a cordon of troops should be formed about the Orangemen, and they be permitted to play the maddest partisan tunes, and show any colors that might please them, provided only they manifested no disloyalty to the Government of the United States;" that any persons interfering with such parade should be treated with the same severity as any other law-break-ers: and that it was high time to assert the fright

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

all citizens to make public demonstrations of all citizens to make public demonstrations of their opinions upon any subject. Conservative capitalists, usually reticent for public matters, were evidently roused as they have not been since some of the great crises of the late war. Men, upon meeting in their offices and upon the streets, asked each other, first, "What is the latest news about the Orange parade 1" The editions of the afternoon papers were exhausted seemingly as fast as they were issued. There was not indication of sympathy with the Orangemen, as such; on the contrary, it was regretted that the ancient Irish feud had ever been transplanted and was now needlessly revived.

on the contrary, it was regretted that the ancient Irish feud had ever been transplanted and was now needlessly revived.

Again and again it was said by men familiar with police business, "What an opportunity Superintendean Kelso has foolishly thrown away! With an army of policemen under his command, the militia as auxillaries and comparatively few Orangemen to protect, why did he not stand firm, assert the strength of his force for the preservation of order, and knore all considerations, tending to divert him from the performance of his sworn duty! If he had done that in spite of all political influences, he would have made himself the most popular official in the city." In the streets neare, the water groups of sullen and determined looking Irish workingmen were assembled at many points. The y seemed to feel that the weight of public opinion was against them; but they exuited in the apparent triumple over the Orangemen, while declaring with no less determination than ever that they "would break up the parade at all hazards," if the Orangemen should turn out.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE The members of the Produce Exchange seemed, above all others, to be profoundly agitated by the turn of events. A large and unanimous, though imprompts, in-dignation meeting was held at noon. A petition urging the President to call a formal meeting was drawn up and men remained in line over two hours awaiting their turns to sign it. The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, who, however, reminded the members of the by-law by which 24 hours' notice is required to be given of every such assembly at the Exchange. But the memof every such assembly at the Exchange. But the members, by a unanimous vote, determined that the rules should be suspended, and several earnest speeches were made denouncing the action of the city authorities, which was declared to be an infringement upon civil which was declared to be an infringement upon civil blerty. A Committee on Resolutions, to report this afternoon, was appointed, as follows: Horatio Reed, Charles J. Hall, John T. Miller, E. Samson, Charles H. Hickox, R. C. Buchan, and W. P. Bensel. The excitement ran so high that the members dispersed very rejuctantly, even after this business violent expressions being continually heard from every part of the hall. The officers of the Exchange were finally compelled to cause the goog to be sounded for some time, as a signal that the floor must be cleared. While these proceedings were in progress, numerous Irish-Catholic longshoremen assembled outside the building and were heard angrily threatening the members of the Exchange.

Mayor Hall was said to have called for an expression of the feeting of the merchants in reference to the policy of the authorities, and members of the other times of the purpose. It was generally thought, however, that the almost unanimous representations of the press were sufficient to render unnecessary any movement in the direction indicated by the Mayor.

THE TAMMANY LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SURRENDER.

Comment was freely made yesterday on the fact that the proclamation forbidding the parade was issued from Police Headquarters instead of the Mayor's office; and the spirit in which Supt. Kelso had permitted himself to be made the mouthplece of Tammany was loudly condemned by those indignant at his uncond tional surrender to the mob before a shot had been fired. It was urged by some that the Superintendent was very willing to accept the edium at-taching to the action, for it is calculated to make him popular with the ruling class in the city, and her cares nothing for public opinion outside of the city. The Tammany leaders hoped, by avoiding any direct action, to escape the charge of being controlled by the Roman Catholics. They naturally dread at this time of an approaching Presidential election to have the charge made in the rural districts and the cities of other States that Tammany is a Catholic party, and they hoped to avoid that issue by putting Superintendent Kelso prominently forward to bear the burden of edium. But preof that Tammany directed the shameful and unwise policy of the Superintendent is not wanting The Police Commissioners were wholly ignorant of any application from the Orange Societies for permission to parade, and for a police escort while march ing, while it is clear from Mayor Hall's letter to Mr. Bend, Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, that the Chief Magistrate knew all about it a week or more ago. There is just as strong proof that the Mayor not only inspired but wrote the order signed by "Catspaw Kelso," as the Superintendent was yesterday denominated by indignant individuals. A comparison of many of the passages of the two documents will show that the same ideas, the same language, and the same style prevade both. The following quotations will show very clearly that both the Superintendent's order and the Mayor's letter proceeded from the Mayor's office, and were dictated by

Tammany's interests:

which always grow formal site consists of the countries able by such opportunities. Infty, " Assemblages of any If any procession were a kind in places of public acmutter of right, or could lecess, and public street progaily demand protection, cessions of every character, then it should, at all hazhave never become matters ards, receive escort and of popular right. " great grand. There are many other similarities of language and of

deas in the two documents which betray their common origin, and, as was yesterday suggested by one gentle-man, the usclessness and extravagance of one or the other of these officials. Others expressed the opinion that another such exhibition of truculence on the part, of the Superintendent will unfit him even for Tammauy's

Leading police officials openly declare that they believe the order was cooked up in the City Hall by Mayor Hall, Sweeney, Connolly, and others, and that neither President Smith nor Superintendent Kelso knew anything of the order or that a change of the programme was contemplated until late on Monday afternoon. They say, that the onus of the entire affair has been thrown or Superintendent Kelso, when in reality he is only obeying the orders of those above him, but who choose to remain in the background; and that in consequence of this action on the part of the real authors of the order they are escaping the obloquy that has fallen on Kelso. Nev e order; it emanates from him, ertheless, he signed th and the public hold him responsible for it.

THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER ON THE POLICE.

Probably to none was the order of the Superintendent so unexpected as to the force under his command. The captains were summoned by telegraph, late on Monday, to attend at Police Headquarters. Most of them supposed it was to receive orders relative to the disposition of their force on Wednesday. Not one had any idea that the parade would be forbidden. By 9 o'clock p. m. nearly all had assembled in the Superintendent's office. The order was then distributed to the captains, with directions to read it to their commands at the midnight and morning roll-call. The faces of the captains as they read it were a study. A very few seem to feel relieved that the danger was averted (as they believed), but the great majority seemed utterly stunned and overwhelmed at the idea of mitting to mob rule. Some of these men had served during the late war, and they seemed even more ashamed than the others of the order. Few outspoken comments were made on it at the time and these were in asides to each other. The order was read to the force, as directed, and to the great majority it was fully as much a surprise as to their superiors. Since then the order has been discussed at length, and it is safe to say that fully three-fourths of the force look

upon it as a disgraceful submission to mob law.

Inspector William Jameson has served for years on the force. He also served under Gen. Scott during the Mexican War, and participated in all the engagements fought by the old soldier. He commanded the 4th New-York Volunteers during our late war, and has been a life long Democrat. Yesterday he declared to friends who visited him that he would rather have faced storm of grape and canister than have read that order. Inspectors Dilks and Walling had little to say, but it was easy to see that they felt the diagrace keenly, and would much rather have faced the me than listen to the indignant comments of their friends,